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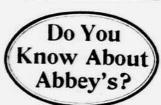


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GOLD BY THE ACRE

An Interview With Senator Henry M. Teller.

TELLSOFCOLORADO'S WEALTH

Times Are Good and the Outlook is Even Better.

A WORD ABOUT POLITICS

DENVER, Col., December 23, 1899. I niet Senator Henry M. Teller in his ofaction in Colorado and other matters. One ful increase in the production of gold, which has been going on over the world. Said Mr. Teller:

"Celorado is mining more gold today that the has ever done. We are now the chief grooo,000 worth of gold last year, and we 000 this year. We are opening new mines

re growing cicher as they go down,"
"How about Cripple Creck?" I asked, "Cripple Creek is steadily widening and roadening its areas," said Senator Teller. Its produce is increasing right along, and ould not be surprised to see it turn out or five million dollars per month at a time in the future. This would be it as much as the whole United States ow doing. We are improving the process of reducing gold. The cyanide methal services are supported by the cyanide methal services on the control of the cyanide methal services which has only four or five dollars the of gold to the ton in it. At present one must carry ten or eleven dollars ton to make it pay for the reduction per is today, perhaps, twenty million ipple Creek, which will eventually be out. When these cheap processes many mines will be worked which of work-d now, and the increase in roduce will be enormous."

Colorado vs. the Klondike.

How does Colorado compare with the respect to its gold camps?" I

the Klendike," said Senator Teller. one county (Gilpin I think the ther said) that produced more gold last than the Klondike. I think men are s to go way off to Alaska, when they it come here to Colorado and do equal-

been taken. They say that been gobbling up the best

mining is followed in a common-sense am any branch of mercantile business. I last five years. I met other men wh

The Big Silver Strike at Leadville.

-very month of men who are making

"I really don't know the particulars," relied the senator. "There are many stories nd matters of that kind are alway exaggerated at first. In brief, however, Leadville has a number of silver mines in and
about the town which recently filled up
with water. They were known as the
Down-town mines, to distinguish them
from the mines higher up. When the water came in the capitalists who owned them
gave up the idea of working them. They
did not think it would pay to pump the water out. They were told that it could be
done for \$50,000, but they laughed at the
proposition. The men who had the scheme
in hand then organized the company called
the Home Mining Company. This was
made up of merchants small business men
and others, including day laborers and
servant girls, who went into it as a speculation purely. The company secured a lease
on the mines by engaging to give a royalty
of a certain per cent on all the silver ore
they got out. They bought pamps and
went to work. They finally took the water
all out, and a short time ago struck one of
the largest boddes of silver ore which has
yet been discovered. You see, those who
owned the mine before had not gone down the largest bodies of silver ore which has yet been discovered. You see, those who owned the mine before had not gone down far enough. This new company went only a few feet further and struck a body of

a few feet further and struck a body of ore so great that they don't know yet just how big it is. They have been going down in different places near by and striking it in nearly all cases. It is said to cover several acres, and to be about twenty feet thick. "What kind of ore is it, senator?"
"It is composed of silver and lead, and is of that nature that the smelters are glad of that nature that the smelters are glad to reduce it for nothing, because it can be profitably used in the smelting of more re-fractory eres. It combines with these ores and makes them smeltable. The stock in this company originally sold at \$1 a share. It has recently been bringing all the way from \$20 to \$50."

Gold by the Acre.

I here asked Senator Teller to give me some idea of gold values in Colorado, and in reply he handed me a copy of the Den-ver Republican, which contained the valuaver Republican, which contained the valuation of some of the properties in Cripple
Creek. As I looked over it I was struck
by the fact that they measure gold properties here by the acre. According to this
paper, Stratton's Independence mine, which,
it will be remembered, he struck after prospecting for forty years in the intervals of
his work at the carpenter trade, is capitalized at five and one half million dollars
and the stock is selling at \$12.50 per share,
making the value of the property more
than thirteen million dollars. The company
has seventy-five acres, and at the market
figures each acre is worth on the average
\$144,736.

The Portland mine, which was also dis-

acres, which is selling at a price which would make its value more than \$14,000 per acre. And so it goes on for half a solution. acre. And so it goes on, for half a column of listed mining companies, the shares in which sell from 3 cents to as many dollars.

the secretary and the secretary is

present booming times were the result of the increased production of gold the world ver. He replied:

"No. I don't think so, though that ha elped. We have had an expansion of the arrency from several sources. There is ore meney in circulation and more credit, or every dellar of an increase in circulamore meney in circulation and more credit. For every dollar of an increase in circulation we estimate that there is twenty dollars of an increase in credit. I believe this is a good thing. Our increased circulation comes from the fact that we have been selling a vast quantity of our cereals to Europe for several years. Within the past year alone from that source and others we have received from Europe \$102,000,000,000 worth of gold. The war with Spain put about \$200,000,000 into our circulation, and to this must be added our own gold output of \$65,000,000, so that, altogether, the increase has been enormous.

"Now," continued Senator Teller, "during the time of depression nothing was being done in the way of railroad building All sorts of construction enterprises stopped and the country was practically at a standstill. The old stuff began to wear out. Seme of the railroads found it necessary to put down heavier rails, others did the same.

some of the railreads found it necessary to put down heavier rails, others did the same. The factories began to be filled with orders, the increased circulation helped, and all at once we found ourselves with as much on hand as we could do."

A Word for Colorado. "How about Colorado, senator, have you cople good times here?"

"Yes, and we are going to have better The Lord has so favored Colorado as to natural resources that it is impossible or man to make combinations which will for man to make combinations which will prevent her having good times for any long period. You may pass any legislation you please and Colorado will master it. You retard our silver industry, and within a few years we give you gold. It is the same with other things. We have, I believe, the lest 100,000 square miles on the face of the globe. We have the best climate on the earth. Our people here breathe champagne and the pure ozone of the Rockies keeps our blood in good order. We are known chiefly as a gold and silver state, but we have more coal and better coal than Pennsylvania. We have had scientists out here investigating our coal coal than Pennsylvania. We have had scientists out here investigating our coal mines, and they say there is enough coal iere to supply all the United States for a century. One geologist says that there is enough coal in Colorado to make a carpet more than a yard thick all over the state. Our coal areas are, in fact, about as large as the whole state of Ohio."

The Pennsylvania of the West.

"But where is this coal, senator, is it where you can get at it?" "It is pretty well scattered over the state. It is found on the plains, in the foot hills and in the mountains. It is being slowly developed, but we are now min

Ing slowly developed, but we are now mining several million tons every year.
"But, senator, do you mean what you say when you state that the coal is as good as that of Pennsylvania?"
"I certainly do," replied Senator Teller, "We have vast quantities of excellent anthracite coal. We have good coking coal, and, in fact, we have good coking coal, and, in fact, we have coal for every purpose. Our coal will some day make us the great manufacturing state of the west, for we have iron as well."
"How about lead?"
"We produce great quantities of that metal and fortunes are being made in lead mining. The lead is usually found in connection with the silver, however, and

connection with the silver, however, and is I have said it is especially profitable bethe smelters are glad to smelt it for

"How much of the precious metals has Colorado produced?"

"I have not the figures at hand, but I know that it is considerably more than half a billion dollars. A metal which we are now shipping, which is even more valuable than gold or silver, is uranium. It is used in manufactures and in its crude state is worth from \$1.200 to \$1.500 a ton. We have also manganese mines from which we are shipping ore east. We shipped 50,000 tons to Chicago last year, and will send more this. A great amount of our product goes to the Illinois Steel Company. They use the manganese in the making of steel.

Colorado Farmers.

Colorado Farmers. "How are your farmers getting along?" I

asked. "They are making money," replied Senator Teller. "We have a vast amount of good land, the most of which is irrigated, so that we have crops year after year without regard to droughts. We raise the finest of all kinds of grain. Last year our wheat crop amounted to more than a million bushels and our live stock industry is second only to that of mining and smelting. We have now about 3,000,000 cattle in the e. We can raise the best sheep and finest of wool. We are also a rich fruit

tor?" said I.
"Every man, I suppose, likes his own town best," said Senator Teller, "but I can't see how anyone could stay any time in Denver and not like it. It is one of the best cities in the United States, as a business and residence city. Its people have a higher fall certified for the country. have more college graduates to the thousand than any town in New England. We have about 200 graduates of Yale College bere. We have scores of men who went to Harvard Princeton and the other great universities. We have excellent schools, a good university and a people who are generally invalidant.

rally intelligent." Colorado Will Stick to Silver.

"How about Colorado during the coming presidential campaign, will it still be a silver state?" I asked.

"Yes, there is no doubt about that. The entiment here is overwhelmingly in favor of silver." As Senator Teller said this my mind went

As Senator Teller said this my mind went back to the St. Louis convention of 1896, and I could see him as he stood there and on account of silver renounced his allegiance to the republican party. The scene was a most affecting one, and it thrilled the country. The senator now looks older and mere careworn than he did then, and as I looked at him I wondered if he had ever been sorry for his action, and sâld: "Senator, it is now almost four years since you left the republican party. Have you ever regretted doing so, and do you regret it now?"

No. I have never for an instant regretted No, I have never for an instant regretted t," was the prompt reply, "I do not re-gret it now. I left the party because I could not coascientiously stay in it. It would have been moral suicide for me to lo so, believing as I do that its leading rinciple of action on the money question contrary to the good of the country and the people." this means that you will not be republicans in the coming cam-

"I must be with them, because the para-count issue, as I believe it, will be the maneial issue, and on that question they re practically in accord with me. Does that mean that you will be for

Bryan? Yes, I think so," replied Senator Teller. "It looks to me as though Bryan would be "Do you think he has any chance of be-

"I think his chances are better this time han they were in 1896. I never thought is would be elected during the last cambaign. He may be now. His friends have use grown and he has grown."

A Word About Expansion "Do you think the question of expansion

till have much effect upon the campaign?" "Yes, I do; and I have the idea that it vill lose the republicans many votes, I think that we should carry out the resolutions we adopted when we declared war with Spain. We then said that we did not The Portland mine, which was also discovered by poor men, at the present market value is worth \$6,000,000. The company owns 180 acres, worth on the average \$38,233 an acre. In round figures, the Elkton Mining Company has property worth about \$115,000 an acre, the Jack Pot, which has forty-iwo acres, is selling at a valuation of about \$18,000 an acre, and the Isabella, capitalized at more than \$2,000,000, has about 100 acres, which is selling at a price which want to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, and that after we had made peace we would leave the government and island to the control of the people. I think we should do as we have promised and that we should treat the Philippines in the same way. I don't believe our needle will approve of the large standing. people are certainly not ready for it now and it surely will take a long time for them

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

which sell from 3 cents to as many dollars, but each of which is capitalized at a million or more and owns acres of gold territory, each of which is worth from \$1,000 to more than \$100,000. It is, in fact, the only place I know of in the world where they talk of their gold by the acre.

The Causes of Our Prosperity.

Returning to my talk with Senator Teller, I asked him whether he did not think the

What Theatrical Folk Think of Their Different Audiences.

WHY WASHINGTON APPRAIS TO THEM

Types of Men Wino Frequent the

First Two Rows.

AS GOOD AS A PLAY

Written for The Evening Star.

A few weeks ago a famous comedian gave at a local theater one night a remarkable exhibition of how a trained man can concentrate his interest upon two affairs at ne and the same time. That is to say, while playing his part with his accustomed address and polish, his attention was ye that he could scarcely keep his eyes therefrom. He did not, of course, proceed with his lines and business with his eyes riveted upon the box, but he seized every opportunity to direct curious, slant-wise glances at the occupants of the box. Perhaps only a few of those in the audience observed how interested the comedian was in that

In the box sat a lady, richly arrayed tr the loose, flowing robes of convention for the high-caste women of the celestial emthe high-caste women of the celestial empire. She was the wife of the Chinese ambassador. The ambassador, a man of smiling dignity, sat behind her, much absorbed in the comedy. At the rail sat their little solemn-countenanced son, his features screwed into a shrewd effort to get at the meaning of a stage affair that depended upon verbal twists and marital complications, and not upon horseplay, for its effect.

upon verbal twists and marital complications, and not upon horseplay, for its effect.

"Such auditors," said the comedian, over a bite after the performance, "give an American actor an effect of cosmopolitanism such as he can find nowhere else in the United States. Washington is a capital, sure enough. One does not feel, in going through his work here, that he is convoluting and cavorting in the presence of just so many 'heads.' There is some inspiration in playing in front of people who are not all the same. The mediocrity of mere riches in an audience—a bejeweled, gorgeously-arrayed audience, but all of the same type—is calculated to make your actor man or woman careless and finally indifferent. But when an actor feels that he is playing before an assemblage that comprises many types of men and women, many nationalities, he gets on his mettle. I would give something sizable to know what that smooth-faced Chinese lad, and that lovely Chinese lady, his mother, thought of my performance. I was playing at them all the evening. I would feel small if I thought that they did not approve of me—that they went away from the theater disappointed."

Local Atmosphere.

Many other men of the stage have made similar comments upon the character of Washington theater audiences. The splen-York or Chicago is the splendor of wealth xhibited with almost fantastic profusion. There is plenty of that here, too, but yet there is something very different about even an average Washington theater audience from the average Chicago or New York audience. Even when the splendor is lacking here, en ordinary theatrical occasions, there is nearly always what might be termed atmosphere in a well-filled Washington theater.

ngton theater. In a New York theater there is not The people who flock in and take their seats seem in no wise characteristic. Many of them are indeed try richly apparaled, many of them are indeed try richly apparaled, many of them are unquestionably exceedingly good-leoking, but that is about all. ngly good-looking, but that is about all. Here, the theater-goer with an eye in his head and a taste for Studying characteris-ies, has about as much fun if he arrives, sny, half an hour before the rise of the curtain, as he does during the progress of the performance, unless the latter be ex-ceedingly absorbing indeed.

Well-Known Types.

of the types of Washington theater oers are individual and well-known types For example, we all know that so-called half size head-literally-who always has seat, he gazes about him for about haif : minute, in order to give everybody an op-portunity to see the hat, which he wear mande, in order to give everybody an opportunity to see the hat, which he wears
tilted very much on one side of his head.
Then, with extreme deliberation, with the
most elaborate effort at the insouciance of
the man of the world, he removes his overcoat, then his padded beck-protector, and,
finally, to the accompaniment of many
suppressed sighs up his neighborhood, that
highly-valued crush hat. The expression
of the young man's face as he slowly takes
his seat and hitches up his dress trousers
so they won't bag seems to say, "Ha! I
have produced the effect—they all perceive,
especially the ladies, bless 'em! that I am
a cool, bored, world-weary specimen of the
jeunesse doree—that I have gone the pace
and that the same has produced this dreary
emut within me—likewise, they have been
uplifted by a generous sight of that hat of
mine—now let 'em see the show!"

They Do It Differently.

They Do It Differently.

Some of the young attaches of legations have a great fondness, too, for the spectacular opportunities presented by seats in the first and second rows. Some of them are of the monocle, Van-Dyke-bearded type, who strive to exhibit and strongly portray the fact that they are foreign by the puzzled manner with which they stare about them before they take their seats while the curtain is down. Now, the American man who has an aisle seat far down in front and who feels the need of a clove between ones or a significant control and who feels the need of a clove between ones or a significant control and who front and who feels the need of a clove between acts or a cigarette, rather dreads the walk up the alsie to the exit of the theater. He probably feels that he isn't do-ing precisely the right thing in getting up and going out, and, moreover, the Ameri-can man isn't fond of being scrutinized by assemblages. He feels, when he abandons his seat and plods up the aisle, that every-body in the theater is taking careful note of the proportions and conformation of his body in the theater is taking caretui note of the proportions and conformation of his hands and feet, and he isn't quite comfortable until he makes the lobby of the control of the proportion o theater. Not so the young legation attache. He rises, carefully adjusts his monocle, turns and faces the audience and looks about him in a surprised kind of way for a moment and then begins a slow march up the aisie, meanwhile scanning the whole audience, individually, and collectively.

Never Gets Rattled. Whether he feels that he is attracting lot of attention of not, he is never a particle abashed. He appears to be saying to himself that the midlence is there to be looked at, and that it is his determined intention to get his money's worth. If he seems to find the andledge as a wholejudging from his quizzical, almost aston ished manner—an assemblage of an entirely new and hitherto uncatalogued breed of ar new and hitherto uncatalogued breed of armaddilos, that may be simply a part of his
manner. His absence of shyness at the
theater may be attributed by some to the
superior composure and spif-poise of the
European; but the self-consciousness of the
American man isn't such a bad thing, after
all, when one gets to raffecting upon it.
What is here said about the thater method
of the attaches is not tuibe taken as referring to all of them; but some of them decidedly do attempt to carry the blase manner to a point where it becomes the merest
palpable burlesque of the real thing. Anyhow, the blase man has gone out of date
with the blase movel. The earnest, interested man is the winner at the present
time.

The Congressional Air. Almost every theater audience in Wash-

ington includes at least one bulky, slow-moving, middle-aged man who, when he solutely hushed buzz for the smallest possible space of time; from that time on the lumbers in somewhat hesitatingly, immediately makes you think of the south wing of the Capitol building. When you nudge your well-informed seatmate and inquire if the bulky, slow-moving, middle-aged man list't a representative in Congress, you gen-

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other American city is always in for an anneying couple of hours. President Arthur, the main people up there in the big building on the fill, but there are hundreds of them that you don't know, except as a type, them had you recognize them as belonging to the type when you see them in public places. There is surely something distinctive about the manner of the comparatively unknown representative in Congress—the kind of representative in Congress—the kind of representative whose district is a deestrick and whose constituents are constituents. It consists not necessarily in his dress, though this whole outward seeming, on the street, at a restaurant, at a theater, proclaims him, in some indefinable fashion, as a national legislator, obscure or otherwise, who strongegislator, obscure or otherwise, who strong-ly feels himself answerable to the men who gave their franchises to him. Even at the theater he finds it, apparently, more or less theater he finds it, apparently, more or less necessary to shed a certain sort of ponder-osity which is taken for majesty of deportment, perhaps, back where he halls from, and if the nature of the performance is such as to excite mirth, he gives vent to his mirth with an apologetic manner. He cocks his head on one side and regards the stage with screwed-up eyes, as if he were trying to arrive at a just decision as to the merits of a debate, and in general he carries along with him the queer odor of the Capitol's south wing.

Can't Hide Their Pleasure. Many of them are accompanied to the theater by their youthful private secretaries. Some of these private secretaries are alert, cityfied-looking young fellows, who gain their employment at this end of the line, but more of them nowadays are quite

south wing.

young men, who accompany their congress-men to Washington from the home district. These young representatives' secretaries from the remote districts are undoubtedly possessed of quite as much ability as their onfreres of the cityfied appearance, contreres of the cityled appearance, out their theater manner is vastly different. They endeavor to conceal the delight they feel over being in fine play houses on the metropolitan circuit—after lifelong usage to the oprey houses on the Uncle Tom cir-cuits—but the delight crops out and is plainly depicted on their features.

From the Army and Navy.

Always there are to be seen in a Wash ngton theater a scattering of erect, quietappearing young and middle-aged men, generally accompanied by ladies, who are not easily placed as to their avocations by strangers. Some of them are bronzed, oth-ers look as if convalescing from illnesses, and there is a certain grave manner about all of them that renders their immediate cataloguing difficult until it is remembered that the capital of this civil nation is also that the capital of this civil nation is also the capital of the military, both by land and sea, and that there are more officers of the army and navy on duty, invalided or re-tired, here than in any other American city. When the state of war existed with Spain and the wearing of uniforms was compul-sory at all times the theaters of Washing-ton were picturesque in their brave show-ings of blue and gold lace.

Treated With Consideration The cabinet people in the boxes capture

the eyes of strangers visiting the Washington theaters, as well as of the actors, although they attract little or no attention attention, that is to say, of a concentrated attention, that is to say, of a concentrated, prying nature—from habitual Washington theatergoers. Indeed, this is one of the points wherein Washington audiences differ so strikingly from theater audiences in every other American city—the absolute points wherein Washington audiences there so strikingly from theater audiences in every other American city—the absolute absence here of the lionizing spirit among what may be termed the rank and file of auditors. Notables of whatsoever sort are permitted to retain their privacy, and at the same time their composure of mind, in Washington theaters. There seems to be a sort of mutual understanding that they are not on exhibition, that they are seeking amusement simply, and not stares or cheers, and they are let alone, to use a meaningful phrase. When the President arrives in his box at a Washington theater there is an immediate but absolutely hushed buzz for the smallest possible space of time; from that time on the President attracts no more attention than any other man sitting close to a box rail; lorgnettes are leveled at him only by strangers within our gates, and he is quite willowed of the necessity of doing a recommendation.

which rose at him, gave him a single great cheer and let it go at that. This was at a time of great national excitement over the recent arrival of the admiral in this country. How would that same admiral have fared had he attended a theater in New York city, say? In fact, how did he fare in general on the occasion of a visit he made over to that opaque municipality on a certain interesting occasion?

Bless Them for It.

In addition, the ushers of Washington theaters are not compelled to walk down, the aisles just before the beginning of the performance and pipe out in unison, like so many bo'sun's mates on a man-o'-war, a request for the ladies to remove their hats, as is still the custom in a good many large and pretentious American cities that could be mentioned. The ladies in the Washington theaters take 'em off without asking, and it is a real delight to see them turning to their male escorts and inquire trying to assume the most unconscious manner on earth-if their hair is all crush-

manner on earth—it their nair is all cross-ed down in front.

All in all, from the viewpoint of persons who have visited theaters in quite a large section of the country, not to say of the earth, there is an uncommon amount of atmosphere in a Washington theater au-dience.

MEN'S DRESS.

New Garments for Town Wear, Country Outings and Ordinary Use.

From the New York Times. The morning or business suit is by far the most important to the many. Now that the season is advanced the best style and cut are easily selected, and many of the little changes of detail attempted in the early season have been rejected, so that there is a uniformity of design in the garments of the well-dressed man that distin-guishes him from the general tide that

passes to and fro. The sack suit for town wear should be of

The sack suit for town wear should be of dark material, either blue, dark gray or a mixture, with perhaps an almost invisibiline of red; some of the dull, dark greer are also permissible.

For country or outing there is a broader scope, and some of the big checks of mustard tints lined with deeper brown, or even a queer shade of blue, are smart in their ultra-loudness, as are the Scotch tweeds in faded greens. It is needless to say that the owner of such clothes must of necessity have a large supply and only indulge occasionally in such pronounced taste, even then with the assurance that he has the proper physique. It is well to remember that such clothes are English and an Englishman's size is generous.

lishman's size is generous.

The materials for ordinary wear are rough cheviots or Scotch goods. Serge, when used at all, should be rough grained. The sack coat is cut shorter than last year. to be correct it should be the exact length of the sleeve, although there are some well-dressed men to be seen with the line at least dressed men to be seen with the line at least two inches shorter. There is a general ten-dency toward a waist line that is decidelly short. However, such suits are for com-fort, and should follow the figure loosely. The coats are square in appearance and single breasted, fastened with four bone buttons and with two or three smaller bone buttons on the sleeve, which, by the way, fits closely over the cuff. The collar of the coat should measure two inches in breadth in the back. An outside pocket without flap is correct.

The walstcoat is cut double-breasted at the coat to fit the figure. Shoulders shou be square and padded if necessary. To sleeves are cut with

the coat to fit the figure. Shoulders should be square and padded if necessary. The sleeves are cut with a spring that admits of a straight line from shoulder to hand. Either white or colored shirts are correct with morning dress. If colored the patterns and colors should be neat, not conspicuous, Cuffs that are cut square are a little smarter than the round. Plain gold links that are flat on top are beyond reproach. These allow for a handsome monogram on top. Studs should also be of simplicity is carried out in every detail, making it impossible to designate any one thing as accenting the appearance of a well-dressed man.

Fancy hose have become rather ordinary, and in preference the darker shades and blacks are worn. There is a ribbed combination of two shades of contrasting endors that is a pretty novelty, and can be had in either all silk or liste and silk combined. Handkerchiefs with very tiny hemstitched borders, either marked with three small plain initials diagonally placed in one corner or an inconspicuous monogram, also small, are the best taste for men, and no end of extravagance can be indulged in the selection of the linen. In fact, the taste and refinement of a man is easily told by the quality and freshness of his linen. Colored handkerchiefs are a fad and not accepted by the best-dressed men, although one must admit some of the dull blues are rather smart.

Pretty ties are legion, and if a man exercises ordinary taste and discretion, avoiding the violent combinations and vivid col-

ercises ordinary taste and discretion, avoid-ing the violent combinations and vivid col-orings, he is not apt to be far amiss. Carry out the general tone of your suit, or else see that the contrast is harmonious. Those basket weaves make handsome ties, and the raw silks are smart. Some of the browns and greens shown now in the shop windows are particularly appealing, while the rich deep Burgundy reds are an invitation to buy that is hard to withstand. Scarf pins should be handsome or have some individuality to recommend them. Odd bits of old-fashioned jewelry can often be utilized to great advantage as such. Antique pins, when good, are always distinguished. Pearl pins, of course, are the acme of good taste and will always look well in any appropriate scarf. basket weaves make handsome ties, and the

Not Hurt, but Mad.

From the Boston Transcript. The way in which native logic triumphs over inculcated dogmas is neatly illustrated by a true story I have heard. A little child between three and four years of age whose parents were firm believers in Christian science had become a good deal imbued with the doctrine of that sect. One day she was left with her aunt, a non-believer. Meeting with a fall and evidently a good deal hurt, she cried bitterly. Her aunt, having in mind her training, said to her."Are you hurt?" "No. I am not hurt." she replied, somewhat petulantly. Then why do you cry? "I am rrying because I am mad." "What are you mad at?" "I am mad because I can't feel that I sin't hurt!"

Getting at the Pacts.

From the Chicago News. She-"Yes, sho is a woman who has suffered a great deal because of her belief. He-"Indeed! And what is her belief?" She-"That she can wear a No. 3 shee on a No. 6 foot."

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